

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

The first prize for currants, offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was taken by a farmer who trains his bushes to a single stalk from each root. Some of them are three inches in diameter.

Pear trees come into bearing after planting sooner than apple trees, and annual crops are more certain with the usual treatment that both crops get. Generally, too, pears bring the best prices.—*Detroit Post.*

Keeping colts and horses fat with out work makes them soft and tender, which is all very nice if we want to eat them, as the French do, but the French system of raising their draught Norman horses to work and earn their living from coldblood up makes a tough, hardy horse, with good constitution.—*Western Agriculturist.*

A very nice white cake, which is to be baked in a loaf, and should have to make it perfect a chocolate frosting, is made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of corn-starch, one cup of flour, and the whites of three eggs. If this seems thin after mixing, add a trifle more flour. It is almost impossible to give precise directions about flour, as some brands of flour thicken more than others.—*N. Y. Post.*

Chicken Pie: Put into a saucepan one quart of water, an onion, a little chopped parsley, a little celery seed, or, if attainable, a piece of celery, with pepper and salt; simmer for an hour; then put in a chicken, cut into convenient pieces, and stew until thoroughly cooked. Line a dish with good pie-crust, then put in the chicken in layers, with slices of hard-boiled egg between each layer; add to the gravy a small piece of butter rolled in flour, and a quarter of a pint of cream; let it just boil, and pour over the chicken; put on the top crust, and bake until the pastry is done.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Store away a few bushels of dry road dust for the hens to dust in next winter. Give them enough of it and have it entirely dry, so they can "make the dust fly" all through the hen-house and cover the roosts and fill the cracks, and the lice must move out. This does not sound quite so nice as soap, carbolic acid, kerosene, perfect cleanliness, etc., but it is more practical and more likely to be done on a farm where washing hen-roosts is not the main business. Dust is also good to sprinkle on young stock, but should be curried and brushed out of the hair after the vermin have left.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Green Food for Swine.

Prof. S. R. Thompson, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, speaks from experience on pork growing, in the *American Agriculturist*.

Green food makes thrifter and larger hogs. Farmers who raise many pigs and feed them exclusively on corn know that some of the shots will cease to grow at an early age, begin to lay on fat and never reach the size of good, merchantable hogs. This tendency to fatten prematurely, at the expense of the bone growth, is not seen to any extent in grass-fed hogs. A pig fed on bulky green food will develop a larger stomach than one fed on concentrated food, like corn; and when you come to fatten it, this enlarged capacity will enable him to eat and digest more corn, and thus fatten faster than the other, and be a more profitable hog to grow for market.

Grass-fed hogs are healthier than those grain-fed. Every intelligent breeder knows the advantages of feeding green food to sows about to farrow. They have less difficulty with their pigs, are less liable to destroy them, will give more milk and nurse them better. Grass-fed hogs are less liable to disease. The dreadful hog cholera is not much to be feared where hogs have the run of a good clover pasture. Undoubtedly, if exposed to contagion, they would take the disease, but they are not likely to develop it. For example, a farmer had his hogs in a small pen destitute of grass, with no water except a muddy pool, which soon was made as vile as possible by the hogs. After awhile the hogs began to die in considerable numbers, with symptoms resembling cholera. The owner was alarmed, took them out of this pen, turned them on a patch of green rye and gave them water from a well. The disease was checked and the deaths ceased.

How may green food be most cheaply provided? Rye is the crop best adapted to this purpose, in the region west of the Missouri. This should be sown early in the fall, on well-prepared soil, and if the growing season continues late in the fall, so that the rye is likely to joint, it must be fed down closely. The best condition for it to go into winter is when it covers the ground with a thick mat of low leaves with little tendency to shoot. Rye in this condition is fit to turn on as soon as growth begins in spring. The amount of feed which two acres of such rye will furnish is surprising. If not fed down too close, and the stock be turned off about the middle of May or the first of June, the rye will still make a fair crop. Hogs are sometimes left on the rye until it fills, when they will pull it down and eat the heads; but this practice is not commended. This is a time, after the rye is a foot high until it is in milk, that hogs do not eat it well. A better plan is to have a field of clover or of clover and timothy or orchard grass ready for the pigs when the rye is too large to be longer available. When the rye is getting too large, the clover is in the best state to turn upon. The clover will do well until about the middle of June, when, if the weather turns off hot and dry, it grows quite slowly. It is well to have a patch of oats sown near and ready to tide over this time. If not needed it can grow for the harvest. During the hot weather of July, August and September none of the crops named above can be fully relied on, and this is especially true where they have been fed too closely. Sorghum or brown douras may be sown broadcast about the last of May and again the middle of June, to be used in July and August. Experience shows that sorghum may be eaten off close to the ground when a foot to eighteen inches high, without serious injury. It will come up again and grow right along. It is also an excellent plant to stand dry weather.

Modern Sources of Pin Money.

"There are hundreds of ladies in the city of Albany, far removed from necessity, who turn their skill, ingenuity and energy to account in these aesthetic times, of whose handiwork little is known except to themselves, but the profit on which is a very handsome penny," said a gentleman whose relations with an enterprise in this city makes a large amount of information available to him. "I have means of informing myself regarding the extent of this thing, and have been surprised to find it so general a practice. Ten years ago a lady who worked with her hands would be frowned down in society. Now many ladies cultivate some of the fine arts for no other purpose in the world than to replenish their purses by the employment of leisure time. Painting and embroidery are the most popular forms of art work, chiefly, perhaps, because anything good in these lines, particularly that created by the needle, finds ready sale at good round prices. The decoration of menu cards and china is also a remunerative occupation, yielding excellent pay for fine work. The art rooms of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and our own city accept these products on commission. I understand that a young lady living in Albany weaves one of the daintiest brushes in applying colors to menu cards. She disposes of all her work in New York, by means of the Decorative Art Rooms. Several ladies not only do embroidery for sale, but one or two of the deftest give lessons in the art, and get a nice return for teaching others what they know. It sounds odd, but some of the nicest people in Albany sell their handiwork. They do it occasionally as a gratification of their pride, to convince themselves that if put to it they could earn their own living. These are what are called in polite circles aristocratic arts."

"Is not the prevalence of the custom fatal to its probable continuance?"

"It is very apt to be, that is true, but within a year a new art has been developed calculated to relieve the pressure on the embroidery and painting business. High art has been introduced into the preservation of fruits and the baking of cakes and sweetmeats. This, too, has become a popular employment with people who are able to acquire the skill necessary. At the various art fairs you will find canned fruit and fancy ludo stuffs on exhibition, made by ladies for the most part who do it to employ their leisure time. These goods command the highest prices, being bought at rates which dealers in the stores would not dare to ask. The ill-success of so many people in making their preserves makes this business supply something of a want. Cake-baking, too, is an equally profitable venture. I see advertised in the Albany papers the wares of a lady resident in a city in Central New York, who supplies cakes to a vast number of customers. She made herself famous by baking what is called 'Angel's Food.' She is a member of a family who were once immensely wealthy, but are now reduced to straitened circumstances. Her business is worth five thousand dollars a year to her at present, and is growing all the time. Another case is that of a lady who puts up canned fruits. She is the daughter of an ex-Congressman, and is married to the son of the great diplomat America has produced in recent years. There is no need of her applying her skill in this manner, but she was induced to make a business of what was a pastime by the urgent solicitation of friends who ate her preserves. She now gets a very handsome revenue from the work."—*Albany Journal.*

Timber and Houses in Sky.

Throughout the isles timber is a rare and precious article, most frequently the gift of ocean. The man who secures a good log of driftwood has obtained a prize worth having. It may have been a brave old tree, tempest-torn from its home in some distant forest, carried to the sea by rushing torrents, and perchance tossed by the waves and wafted to and fro by many a current, ere it drifted to rest on these far isles. Or it may be the mast of a ship, or perchance the cargo of some wrecked vessel—whatever its story it is treasure-trove, and most deeply valued. Though incumbered with barnacles or riddled by polihades it can all be turned to good account; the smallest piece will make a stool or a settle, or a box, or part of a door; while large timbers become rafters—precious heirlooms, for a young couple can not wed till they have accumulated enough rafters to support their thatch, and should they have occasion to "ditch" the only part of their bothy that commands any pecuniary compensation is the roof, not the wood work only, but also the heavy thatch saturated with thick greasy peat-reek (in other words with a thick coating of soot). This, when broken up, forms a valuable manure for the unfertile crofts.

Poor, indeed, are many of these isles and homes, generally consisting only of two rooms: an outer byre for the cattle and an inner room for the family; and until recent years all such bothies had a fire-place in the middle of the floor, round which the whole family might gather and equally share its comfort. But now most houses have the fire-place at one end of the house, and though the smoke generally contrives to wonder at will among the rafters (forming a blue haze stinging to the unaccustomed eyes, and at last resolving itself into the rich brown so dear to the artistic mind), it does sometimes find a wide, open chimney prepared for its escape. But more frequently a hole in the thatch is the only means of egress, a hole perhaps crowned with an old herring-barrel in lieu of chimney-cap; this, however, is an elegant superfluity, to which few aspire. All, however, must take the precaution of tying on their roofs with a network of ropes, and weight them with large stones, in order to resist the wild gusts of wind, which would carry off any ordinary cottage roof.

As a general rule these bothies are too wretched to be even picturesque, yet here and there I recall one, which, happily rendered on canvas, might yield to the artist more gold than the inmates of the hut could hope to earn in all their lives.—*Temple Bar.*

—Two Skunks is the cognomen of a Sioux Chief. Why not make him Head Chief of the Indian nations.—*Byron Courier.*

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Impending Fate.

(Buffalo, N. Y., News.)

One morning several years ago, just as the dull gray light was beginning to show itself in the East, a small band of men might have been seen, as they were about to enter the city of Buffalo. There was nothing special either in the dress or appearance of the men to indicate their intention, but it was plain that they had business of importance on hand. Suddenly a man appeared at one of the windows, took in the situation at a glance, and, swinging himself outward with wonderful quickness, scaled the roof of the house. This man was Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter; and, armed to the teeth and fully realizing his situation, he defied justice and the officials below him. Some of the officers, knowing the desperate character of the man, proposed to shoot him until he was killed, but one of the number promptly protested, and declared that if his brother officers would assist him to ascend the roof and capture the man alive, he would be paid a handsome sum. Accordingly he began the difficult and dangerous task, and succeeded in bringing his prisoner to the ground in safety.

The man who accomplished this task was James Curtin, a detective and Superintendent of City Police of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Curtin is a man who is known by every prominent detective and policeman in America, and he stands pre-eminently in the front ranks of the profession. This was a man of great courage, combined with marked physical powers, that make him the terror of evil-doers and the pride of law-abiding citizens. Few people can realize, however, the trials, exposures, and even privations, to which the members of every municipal police and fire department are exposed in the course of their duty at uncertain hours, subjected to the most inclement weather, and often necessitated by the nature of their duties to protracted undertakings, they endure a nervous and physical strain that is terrible. Such was the experience of Mr. Curtin in former days; and it is not surprising that he found himself suffering from a mysterious physical trouble. In relating his experience to a representative of this paper, he said:

"At times when I was on duty I would feel an unaccountable weariness and lack of energy. My appetite was also uncertain, and my sleep was disturbed. I did not fully understand these troubles, but supposed, as most people suppose, that I was suffering from malaria. I tried to throw off the feeling, but it would not go. I thought I might overcome it, but found I was mistaken, and I finally became so badly off that it was almost impossible to attend to my duties. I have known many numbers of men in the police and fire departments of this country who have been afflicted as I was, and I doubt not there are to-day hundreds similarly troubled who, like myself, did not know the cause, and only waited until it was too late."

"Your present appearance, Mr. Curtin, does not indicate much physical debility," said the interviewer as he looked at the 220 pounds of bone and muscle, and nearly five feet seven inches in height before him. "O, no; that is altogether a thing of the past, and I am happy to say that for more than a year I have enjoyed almost perfect health, and am now on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys and traveling at a very rapid pace."

"How did you come to recover so completely?"

"That is just what I want to tell you, for I believe it may be of great service to many others in my profession, who may possibly hear of it. I began the use of a popular remedy at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends in this city, and found to my great gratification that I began feeling better. This feeling continued, and I gained in strength and vigor. I now feel perfectly well, and I am wholly through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, which I believe to be the best medicine for policemen, firemen, railroad men or any other class of people exposed to danger by the nature of their duty. I have recommended it everywhere, and never knew a case where it failed either to cure or to benefit. I was not without it for a moment, and I am positive it is a wonderfully valuable and at the same time entirely harmless remedy. Indeed, I see that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College at New York, indorses it in the highest terms."

"So you experience little difficulty in the execution of your duties now, Mr. Curtin, do you?"

"None whatever. Our department was never in better condition than at present."

"And do you never have any fear of some of your brothers who have been the means of bringing to justice?"

"Not in the least. Such men do not try to retaliate, partially because they have not the courage, but often because they respect an officer who has done his duty."

The policemen, firemen, letter-carriers and other public employees in this country have a particularly trying life. When, therefore, a simple and pure remedy that can be relied on in every case, and such a man is found, it should be cause for great congratulation, especially when recommended by such men as Superintendent Thomas Curtin, of Buffalo.

Good town for a bare-headed man—Hartford, Me.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wise's Axle Grease never gums.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10, 1893.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers...	\$4 30 @ 5 30
Butcher Steers...	3 00 @ 3 05
Native Cows...	2 00 @ 2 05
Butcher Cows...	3 00 @ 3 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	4 50 @ 4 70
Light...	4 00 @ 4 45
WHEAT—No. 1...	94 @ 95 1/2
No. 2...	84 @ 84 1/2
No. 3...	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2...	57 1/2 @ 57 3/4
OATS—No. 2...	22 @ 23
RYE—No. 2...	22 @ 23
FLOUR—Fancy...	2 20 @ 2 30
HAY—Car lots, bright...	7 00 @ 7 50
BUTTER—Choice dairy...	20 @ 21
CHEESE—Kansan, new...	10 @ 12
EGGS—Choice...	17 @ 18
PORK—Hams...	12 @ 13
Shoulders...	8 @ 9
Sides...	8 @ 9
LARD—No. 1, unwashed...	8 @ 9
Wool—No. 1...	15 @ 16
POTATOES—Per bushel...	35 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers...	5 00 @ 5 75
Butcher Steers...	4 15 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice...	4 15 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	2 50 @ 3 75
FLOUR—XXX to choice...	3 30 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 winter...	95 @ 95 1/2
No. 3...	84 @ 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed...	46 @ 46 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	22 @ 23
RYE—No. 2...	22 @ 23
FLOUR—Fancy...	2 20 @ 2 30
HAY—Car lots, bright...	7 00 @ 7 50
BUTTER—Choice dairy...	20 @ 21
CHEESE—Kansan, new...	10 @ 12
EGGS—Choice...	17 @ 18
PORK—Hams...	12 @ 13
Shoulders...	8 @ 9
Sides...	8 @ 9
LARD—No. 1, unwashed...	8 @ 9
Wool—No. 1...	15 @ 16
POTATOES—Per bushel...	35 @ 40

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Exports...	5 25 @ 6 00
HOGS—Good to choice...	5 25 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	2 50 @ 3 04
FLOUR—Good to choice...	4 50 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	1 12 @ 1 12 1/2
No. 2 Spring...	1 12 @ 1 03 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Spring...	1 00 @ 1 00 1/2
OATS—Western mixed...	32 @ 36
PORK—Standard Mess...	11 75 @ 12 00

Guarding the Central Pacific Snowsheds.

On the topmost height of Red Mountain a slight prominence, that looks no larger than a bushel basket, can be seen, which is a telephone station established by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. This is a house occupied by two watchmen, who are on the lookout for fires in the snowsheds. They can take in the whole line of snowsheds by their natural sight and by the aid of glasses. If they observe a fire in or near the sheds on any part of the line, they immediately notify the station at Cisco by their telephone line, and forthwith the information is sent by telegraph to the railroad station at Sacramento, and in a minute or two the order is sent up the line to Blue Canyon and the Summit, where fire trains are constantly on duty, to proceed to the point where the fire is prevailing. The fire train consists of a locomotive with two tank cars filled with water, which is thrown with hose by a force pump. When the fire trains are sent out they have the road, all other trains near the point of danger being stopped. The services of these fire trains are frequently called upon, but they are so prompt in action that they generally subdue the fires before much damage is done. The system is as near perfection as can well be made, so that any great destruction of the sheds is now nearly impossible.—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette.*

Advance Step in Dentistry.

HAVANA, CUBA.—The most popular dentist of this city, Dr. D. Francisco Garcia, member of the Royal University, states that in all cases of troublesome neuralgia, arising from the teeth, his patients are recommended to use St. Jacobs Oil, and the most satisfactory cures have followed. It is a specific for toothache, earache, bodily pains, and proof against household accidents.

When a poet prepares a long-winded poem, does he measure it by the gas meter? And may he be a good poet? Get in the "words that burn."—*The Judge.*

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weaknesses that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated treatise (with colored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOMNAMBULISM is believed to be an unconscious trance-action.—*Somerville Journal.*

I CAN SAFELY recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, etc. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of the time. HENRY LILLY, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

The merchant who sells for cash belongs to the no-billity.—*Cincinnati Traveler.*

Epilepsy (Fits) successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars sent free. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

AFTER LONG Mercury and Potash treatment, I found myself a cripple from Mercurial Rheumatism. Tried Hot Springs two years without relief, and was finally cured sound and well by the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). CHAS. BERG, Hot Springs, Ark.

A Factory which should run full time.—*Satisfactory.—Baltimore Every Saturday.*

IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.—The Ex-Sheriff, Mr. W. F. Wasson, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has improved my digestion and general health."

The hotel cook should be given a wide range.—*N. Y. Piqueur.*

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system; cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Not what it is cracked up to be—a worn-out nut.—*N. Y. Journal.*

KEYSER, W. VA.—Dr. W. D. Ewin says: "Many esteem Brown's Iron Bitters as an excellent tonic."

PRESSED for time—A mummy.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

FOR RELIEVING THROAT TROUBLES AND COUGHS, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have a wide reputation. Sold only in boxes.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) has relieved me of an obstinate case of Dry Tetters, which had troubled me for twenty-five years, and had baffled all sorts of treatment.

REV. I. R. BRANHAM, Macon, Ga.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Hoof Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

ALL recommend Wise's Axle Grease.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain!

Believes and cures

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia,

SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

MIGRAINE,

Headache, Toothache,

SORE THROAT,

QUINCY, SWELLINGS,

SPRAINS, (1)

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES,

BURNS, SCALDS,

And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Incorporated in A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, actually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores a taste and smell. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will positively cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or by druggist. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Oswego, N.Y.

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A WIFE'S TROUBLE.

For a number of years my wife has been troubled with chronic rheumatism. It being in some portion of her body constantly (except perhaps in the very warm weather in summer). Last Christmas she contracted a very severe cold, and a diseased condition of the kidneys became manifest, which subjected her to extreme suffering, as the symptoms of gravel became more prominent, her urine being colored, accompanied by a heavy brick-dust sediment.

After trying several remedies without relief, I procured for her a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, which she commenced taking, and before three days had passed she became much better. She continued using the medicine until she had used six bottles, and now feels entirely cured of both rheumatism and kidney complaint. She believes her present excellent health due to the use of Hunt's Remedy.

WILLIAM C. CLEVELAND, NORWICH, CONN., May 5, 1888.

GRATIFYING RESULTS.

Under date of May 14, Mr. E. A. Thompson, the well-known grocer and provision dealer, of 28 Green street, New Haven, Conn., writes follows: "Several weeks since I was taken very ill with kidney disorders, and an examination of my urine showed a very diseased condition of my kidneys, and I had also symptoms of a diseased state of my liver. The passing of my urine was accompanied with severe pains in the small of my back and hips, followed by a burning sensation, and after having stood awhile in the vessel, the urine showed a very heavy deposit of a sediment similar to ground brick-dust, and, in short, I found that I was in a diseased condition, and I was anxious to obtain the best and most speedy remedy, I looked and inquired carefully, and became satisfied that Hunt's Remedy was an article of the highest merit, and therefore I concluded to give it a trial, and commenced taking it, and before I had taken one bottle I found such a great improvement that I decided to continue its use, and by taking only two bottles the result has been most gratifying in giving me restored health."

"I have ordered a supply of Hunt's Remedy for my store, and shall hereafter have it for sale, as I consider it an excellent article for diseases of the liver and kidneys."

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER AND ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY AND PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the good Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures Nervousness, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuritis, Sciatica, Spasms, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, Stomach and Liver Disorders, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Catarrh of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina,